

hinge, in profile, is somewhat like that in fig. 7, but of the laminae little is to be seen but the small, pointed cusps not much larger than the cardinals.

Fig. 7. *P. ovum* Sterki (Montana, Alaska), hinge viewed from below.

Fig. 8. Cardinals of *P. dubium* Say.

Fig. 9. Very young nepionic mussel of *Sphaerium stamineum* Conrad, 0.6 mm. long, showing the valves deposited on the continuous shell membrane, the very short ligament, and the primitive hinge plates; very fine and slight radial lines are seen on the beaks of most Sphaeriidae.

Fig. 10. Nepionic of the same, somewhat more advanced, 1.3 mm. long; the cardinals are just beginning to form on the plate.

Fig. 11. Young nepionic hinge of *Sphaerium occidentale* Prime, viewed from below in the open mussel; the cusps of the laminae are just beginning to form and are smaller than the cardinals; aIII is very small and remote from C3, which is plainly complex; pIII is not yet formed.

Fig. 12. *Musculium transversum* Say, nepionic, at an early stage; the plates are somewhat too broad.

Fig. 13. *Musculium* sp., cardinals.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE NOMENCLATURE OF SLUGS. II

BY H. A. PILSBRY

The notes on this subject in the January NAUTILUS, p. 77, provoked several letters on the subject, bringing out facts which materially alter the tentative conclusions of that paper. Mr. Tom Iredale, who has run to earth so many stray names, writes as follows:

“Upon investigation I find that when Férussac introduced *Arion* (Hist. Nat. Moll., Vol. II, pt. I, 1819, p. 50), dealing with the anatomy on p. 67 he wrote: ‘L’on peut consulter d’ailleurs, pour se convaincre de leur analogie, les descriptions que Swammerdam a donnée de l’anatomie du *cochlea nuda domestica*, et du *cochlea agrestis sive viarum*, types de ces deux genres.’

“As Férussac had previously cited Swammerdam’s two

species correctly in his synonymy [of *Arion empiricorum* (= *A. ater*) and *Limax maximus*, respectively], I conclude that, in the strictest sense, this can be regarded as type designation, and consequently the type of *Arion* was fixed by original designation, and the type of *Limax* was first selected by Férussac at the place cited. As this agrees absolutely with conventional usage, it is a delightful result."

This passage in Férussac's long account, which I had overlooked or not recognized as significant, therefore leaves *A. ater* the type of *Arion*, and *A. maximus* the type of *Limax*.

Mr. B. B. Woodward has called my attention to the fact, hitherto overlooked, that Turton, in his Manual of Land and Fresh-water Shells of the British Is., 1831, p. 4, said under *Limacellus* (evidently an emendation of *Limacella* Brard)—"Type *Limacella parma* Brard". This = *L. maximus* L., thus making *Limacella* an exact synonym of *Limax*, and finally eliminating it from zoological nomenclature. *Eulimax* Moq., with the same type, is also finally disposed of.

RAMBLES OF A MIDSHIPMAN. I

BY P. S. REMINGTON, JR.

In 1918 I had the good fortune to receive a senatorial appointment to the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, and entered it with visions of opportunities to collect in foreign stations on my cruises. I went on my first cruise the following summer, in June 1919, and began to realize these visions.

Our first port of call was St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, and we were one and all glad to see the rocky shores of these islands rising sheer out of the water, after a week at sea. It was my first experience with the West Indies and I was seeing everything through a many-colored glass. To heighten the tropical aspect, we had no sooner dropped anchor off the harbor entrance than our ships were surrounded with bumboats loaded with fruit, corals, sea fans, huge *Strombus gigas*,